Microsoft Exchange Server

Chapter 2
Configuring Windows 2000 Active Directory for Exchange 2000

Deployment Guide

Abstract

This chapter outlines the steps required to set up the Windows 2000 Active Directory in preparation for deploying Exchange 2000. After completing these steps, you will have a fully functional Windows 2000 Active Directory ready to host Exchange 2000.

This is a preview edition of the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Upgrade Series. The final documentation will be available in November 2000.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter will take you through the process of ensuring that your Windows 2000 Active Directory environment meets all the technical requirements for the installation of Exchange 2000. In addition, you will look at the Active Directory Connector (ADC) and the Active Directory Migration Tool (ADMT). The ADC allows you to carry out a bi-directional synchronization of your Exchange 5.5 directory with Active Directory and the ADMT allows you to migrate your Windows NT 4.0 users, groups and other security principals to Active Directory.

Exchange 2000 and Active Directory Integration

Exchange 5.5 has its own directory service, which is independent of the operating system. This means that mailboxes, distribution lists and other objects are stored in a separate repository from the users' account information.

This system has changed completely with Exchange 2000 and the Windows 2000, which both share the same directory service. This means that Exchange 2000 and Windows 2000 are more tightly entwined than Brad and Jennifer at the opening of a Hollywood nightclub. Exchange 2000 uses Active Directory to hold user and mailbox information, thus removing the requirement to run two directory services. However, you have to prepare the Windows 2000 Active Directory for Exchange 2000 manually. This is because Active Directory does not contain the necessary objects and fields within the schema to hold the additional information required by Exchange 2000.

Operation Phases

Configuring Windows 2000 for Exchange 2000 has the following phases:

- Ensure Active Directory Functionality
- Install Active Directory Connector
- Extend Active Directory Schema and Prepare Forest
- Prepare Windows 2000 Domain

We'll be covering each of these in the remainder of this chapter, but first let's look at the design considerations and prerequisites that you need to carry out before you start.

Design Considerations

By now you should have already have created your Active Directory design and worked out how this will be integrated into your network infrastructure. This chapter does not cover the planning of the Active Directory deployment—you should already have covered this in

Preview Documentation

Architecture Chapter 4, “ Connecting Active Directory to Exchange 5.5“.

Windows 2000 Active Directory

You should have already installed Windows 2000 Server or Advanced Server and have set up Active Directory by running the DCPROMO.EXE utility on the Windows 2000 domain controllers. For more information on the procedures for installing Windows 2000 and promoting servers to domain controllers, see the following document:

http://www.microsoft.com/windows2000/library/planning/server/serversteps.asp

Resource Requirements

As you saw in Chapter 1, “Overview of the Deployment Process”, the resource requirements for an Exchange 2000 rollout can be quite large. Let’s quickly review the areas that apply to this chapter:

- Personnel
- Security and Account Privileges
- Skills
- Hardware, Software and Logistics

Personnel

Depending on the size of your company, then deployment of Exchange 2000 could be something of a cooperative effort. If you are a LIC, LIO, LNC or even a MNO where you have a degree of specialization within your IT department, you are going to need to create some co-ordination between the different teams. Specifically, you will need to ensure liaison between the messaging team and the infrastructure, network administration and DNS teams. It is critical that the tasks in this chapter be executed with the full cooperation of these teams.

Security and Account Privileges

In order to carry out most of the tasks discussed here, you will need to be logged on with an account that has the following Windows 2000 account privileges:

- Schema Administrator
- Domain Administrator
- Enterprise Administrator

The account you use should also have the following privileges or roles outside Active Directory:

- Windows NT 4.0 Domain Administrator
- Exchange 5.5 Permissions Admin

In addition, you must have knowledge of the Exchange 5.5 Service Account name and password.

Skills

To carry out the procedures in this chapter, you should have a working understanding of Windows 2000 Active Directory, Organizational Unit (OU) structure and Exchange 5.5.

Hardware, Software and Logistics

Ideally, you should have physical access to your Exchange 5.5 servers and at least one of each of your Windows 2000 Domain Controllers for all the domains in your forest. You will also require the following software:

- Exchange 2000 Server CD
- Windows 2000 Server or Advanced Server CD
- Windows 2000 Service Pack 1 CD
- DCDIAG.EXE from the Support Tools on the Windows 2000 CD

System Prerequisites

Before you undertake this procedure, you should have carried out the following actions:

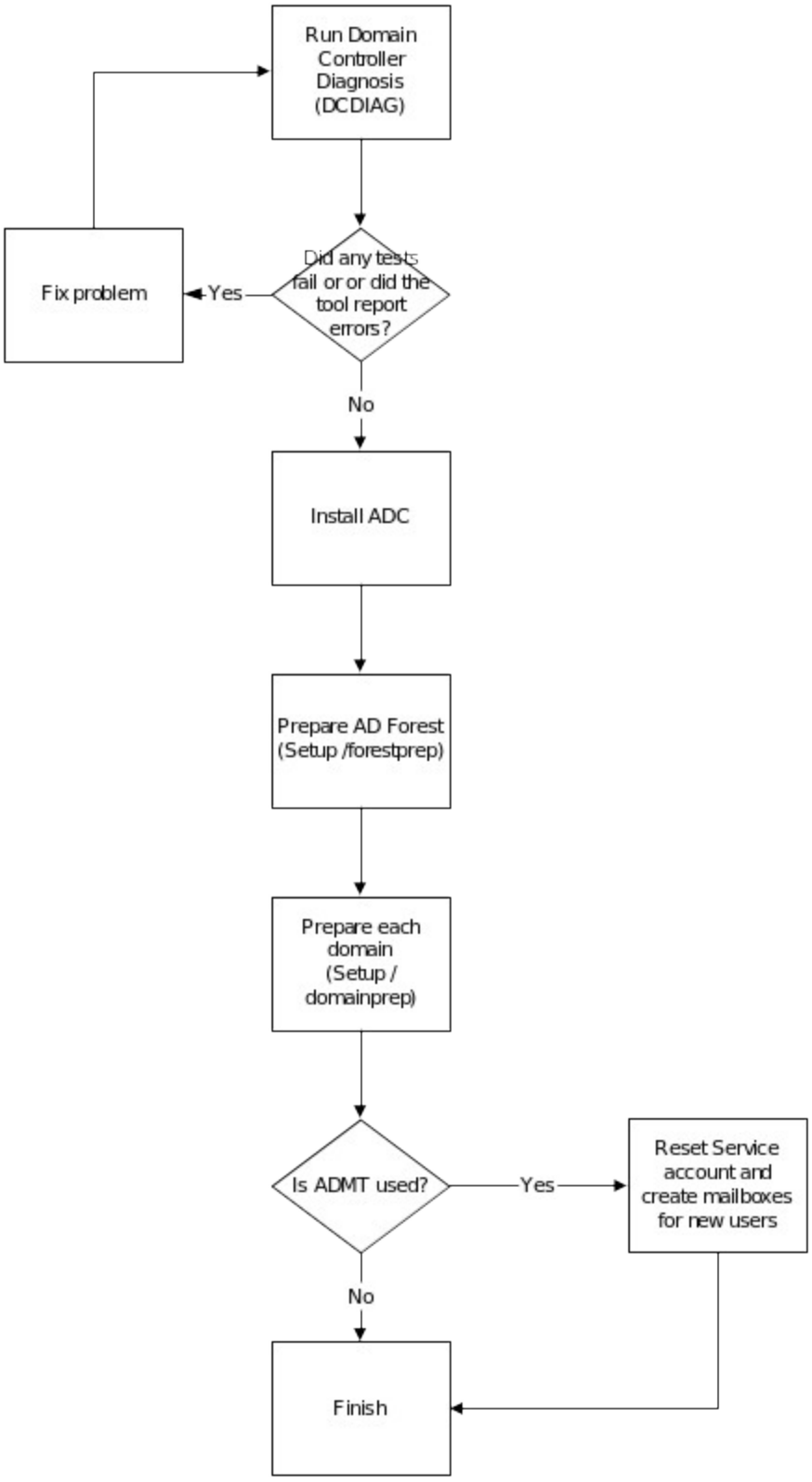
- Create a fully functional and tested Windows 2000 Active Directory
- Take backups of your Exchange 5.5 and Windows 2000 servers (and test them!)
- Establish NetBIOS, RPC and TCP/IP connectivity between the Exchange 5.5 (Windows NT 4.0) environment and the Windows 2000 Domain Controllers

Documentation Review

The following table summarizes the documentation that you should already have reviewed:

Document title	• Task descriptions • Plan AD
Architecture Planning/Active Planning	

PROCESS FLOWCHART



ENSURE ACTIVE DIRECTORY FUNCTIONALITY

You should by now understand that a fully working Windows 2000 Active Directory is an essential prerequisite for the installation of Exchange 2000. In this task, you will run some basic tests to ensure the proper functionality of Active Directory.

What You Will Need (Resources)

To carry out this procedure, you will need the following:

- DCDIAG.EXE from the Windows 2000 Support Tools.
- Administrator level access to the Windows 2000 Domain Controller and Global Catalog.

What You Should Know (Data)

You should find out the following information before you continue:

- The name of your Domain Controller (DomainController)
- The name of your Global Catalog server
- The name of your domain and forest (NamingContext)

You should also specify the name of the log file (text file) that will store the results (LogFileName).

Steps

1. Log on to the domain controller with Administrative privileges.
2. If the Windows 2000 Support Tools are not installed, you can install them from the Windows 2000 Server CD, or extract DCDIAG.Exe from the *SUPPORT.CAB* file in the *SUPPORT\TOOLS folder* on the CD.

Note: If you are extracting DCDIAG.EXE, please place the file in a folder in the System Path.

3. Open the **Command Prompt** window.
4. Execute **DCDIAG** by typing the following:
   DCDIAG /s:DomainController /n:NamingContext /v /f:LogFileName /c
5. Examine the log file for any errors or failed tests. Correct the problems and re-run **DCDIAG** to confirm that you have solved the problem.
6. If the test passes without any errors and the system passes all tests, proceed to the next task.

INSTALL ACTIVE DIRECTORY CONNECTOR

The Active Directory Connector (ADC) is a tool that allows two-way synchronization between the directory service in Exchange 5.5 and the Windows 2000 Active Directory. After the ADC is installed and properly configured, you can then use it to manage user, configuration and distribution list integrity between the two directory services. Any changes made to one directory service will automatically propagate to the other.

Because the installation of the ADC extends the Windows 2000 Active Directory schema, Schema Admin privileges are necessary to accomplish this task. You will also need to complete these steps for each Windows 2000 domain in your environment.

What You Will Need (Resources)

- Exchange 2000 CD.
- Access to Windows 2000 Domain Controller, Global Catalog and Exchange 5.5 server. The domain controller should be in the domain that houses the Schema Master role for the forest. Ideally, the Global Catalog and Exchange 5.5 server reside locally and not in a different Windows 2000 site.
- Domain Admin, Enterprise Admin, and Schema Admin. privileges on Windows 2000.
- Exchange 5.5 Administrator privileges.
- The ADC runs as a service (MSADC) under Windows 2000. If you want to use a service account that already exists in Active Directory, you will need to create the account using the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

What You Should Know (Data)

Before carrying out this procedure, you need to know the following:

- User ID and password for an account with Domain Admin, Enterprise Admin, and Schema Admin privileges.

Fallback Plan

Other than extending the schema, the ADC installation procedure will not affect your Windows 2000 environment. These schema extensions do not have a long term impact on network traffic as once they have propagated to the Global Catalog Servers, then there will be no further replication traffic due to the schema extensions. However, schema changes in Windows 2000 are not reversible so the extensions will now be a

permanent part of your Active Directory. If the installation of the ADC fails, you can safely run the setup procedure again.

Steps

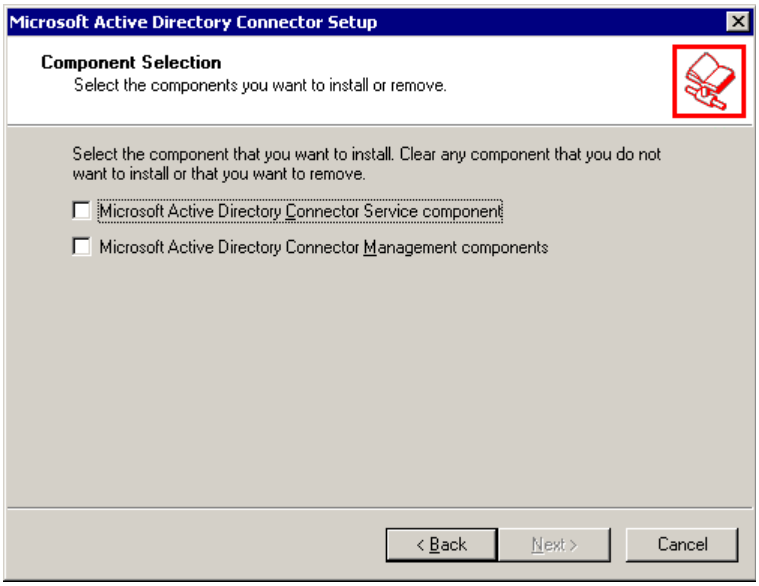
To install the Active Directory Connector, you should carry out the following steps:

1. Log on to the Windows 2000 server on which you want to install the ADC. This should be the same server on which you ran the Active Directory Functionality Test (DCDIAG.EXE) and insert the Exchange 2000 Server CD.

Note: If the CD starts automatically, close the **AutoRun** window.

2. Using Windows Explorer on the Exchange 2000 Server CD, change to the **ADC\I386 directory** and run **Setup.exe**.
3. On the **Welcome to the Active Directory Connector Installation Wizard** page, click **Next**. Hopefully, you won't find this bit too taxing.
4. On the **Component Selection** page, select the **Microsoft Active Directory Connector Service** component. Select both check boxes to install the ADC and its management components. When you have made your selections, click **Next**.

Note: You can install just the ADC management tools on any Windows 2000 system by running Setup on that machine and selecting only that item.


Microsoft Active Directory Connector Setup
Component Selection
Select the components you want to install or remove.
Select the component that you want to install. Clear any component that you do not want to install or that you want to remove.
Microsoft Active Directory Connector Service component
Microsoft Active Directory Connector Management components
< Back
Next >
Cancel

5. On the **Install Location** page, click **Next** to choose the default location or click **Browse** to choose another location. If you enter

a directory that does not exist, a message box asks you if you want to create the directory. Click **Yes** to close the message, and then click **Next**.

6. On the **Service Account** page, enter the account name that you want the ADC to use for its operation. The default account is your logon account, but this might not be the preferred account. If the default account is acceptable, click **Next**. If you already have created an account for this service, click **Browse** to choose the service account, click **Add** and then click **OK**.

Note: You can create an account at this point without closing the installation. Open the Active Directory Users and Computers tool (from any DC, click **Start**, select **Programs**, select **Administrative Tools**, and click **AD Users and Computers**), and create a new account (the ADC setup will set the appropriate rights for this account). Then switch back to the ADC setup dialog and click the Browse button again, and select your newly created account.

7. Enter the password for the selected service account and click **Next**.
8. After you have entered your service account and password, the Setup process starts copying files from the Exchange 2000 Server CD onto your system. During this step the setup routine extends the Windows 2000 schema. This update occurs only during the very first installation on ADC, and not during subsequent installations. Registry settings that allow the ADC management tools to run are also configured at this step.
9. After all the files are copied and registry settings configured, click **Finish** to complete the installation of the ADC. Please refer to Chapter 3, “Deploying the Active Directory Connector” 3 for details on configuring the ADC.

Related Topics

The following topics will provide further information on this topic:

Guide to upgrading from Exchange Server 5.5 to Exchange 2000 Server

ADC Installation Requirements

Installing the ADC on a Windows 2000 Domain Controller That Also Runs Exchange Server

Exchange 2000 Migration: Deploying the Active Directory Connector Within Microsoft

Chapter 20 – Synchronizing Active Directory with Exchange Server Directory Service

EXTEND ACTIVE DIRECTORY SCHEMA AND PREPARE FOREST

Support WebCast: Introduction to the Active Directory Connector May 11, 2000

Before you install Exchange 2000, you must prepare both the Windows 2000 forest and each domain within the forest. You do this using two setup utilities, ForestPrep and DomainPrep. You only need to run ForestPrep once per forest, which will then carry out the following:

- Extend the Active Directory schema to include Exchange-specific information. This will affect the entire forest and depending on the size of Active Directory, may take a considerable amount of time.
- Create the Exchange 2000 organization object in the Active Directory schema based on configuration information from your Exchange Server 5.5 organization.
- Assign the Exchange Full Administrator role to the account that you specify during the ForestPrep process.

This chosen account will then have the authority to install Exchange 2000 throughout the forest. Also, after the first installation of Exchange 2000, you can use this account to run the Exchange Delegation of Administration Wizard, which configures Exchange-specific roles for administrators across the forest. You may want to consider granting the existing Exchange Server 5.5 administrator full administrative permissions on the Exchange 2000 server.

If the account you use to install the first instance of Exchange 2000 belongs to the Schema Admins, Enterprise Admins, and Administrators (on this server) groups, running the ForestPrep utility is not a necessity. However, this task is a prudent step to ensure a proper installation of Exchange 2000, particularly in large, multi-domain environments.

What You Will Need (Resources)

To carry out this procedure, you will require the following:

- The Exchange 2000 CD.
- Access to a Windows 2000 Domain Controller, a Global Catalog server and an Exchange 5.5 server. The Windows 2000 domain controller should be in the domain that houses the Schema Master role for the forest. Ideally, the Global Catalog and Exchange 5.5 server should reside locally and not in a different Windows 2000 site.

- An account with Domain Admin, Enterprise Admin, Administrator (on this server) and Schema Admin privileges on Windows 2000. If your organization has segregated messaging and network administration functions, you will need to have the person with Schema Admin, Domain Admin., Administrator (on this server) and Enterprise Admin privileges run this task.
- Exchange 5.5 Administrator privileges.

What You Should Know (Data)

You need to know the following information:

- The User ID and password for an account with Domain Admin, Enterprise Admin, Administrator (on this server) and Schema Admin privileges.
- The UserID and password of the Exchange 5.5 service account.
- The name of the Exchange 5.5 server—ideally this server resides locally.
- The UserID of the Exchange 2000 Administrator. If none is specified, the currently logged on user is the default choice.

Fallback Plan

Other than extending the schema, the ForestPrep utility will not affect your Windows 2000 environment. These schema extensions do not have a long term impact on network traffic as once they have propagated to the Global Catalog Servers, then there will be no further replication traffic due to the schema extensions. However, schema changes in Windows 2000 are not reversible so the extensions will now be a permanent part of your Active Directory. If ForestPrep fails, you can safely run the utility again.

Steps

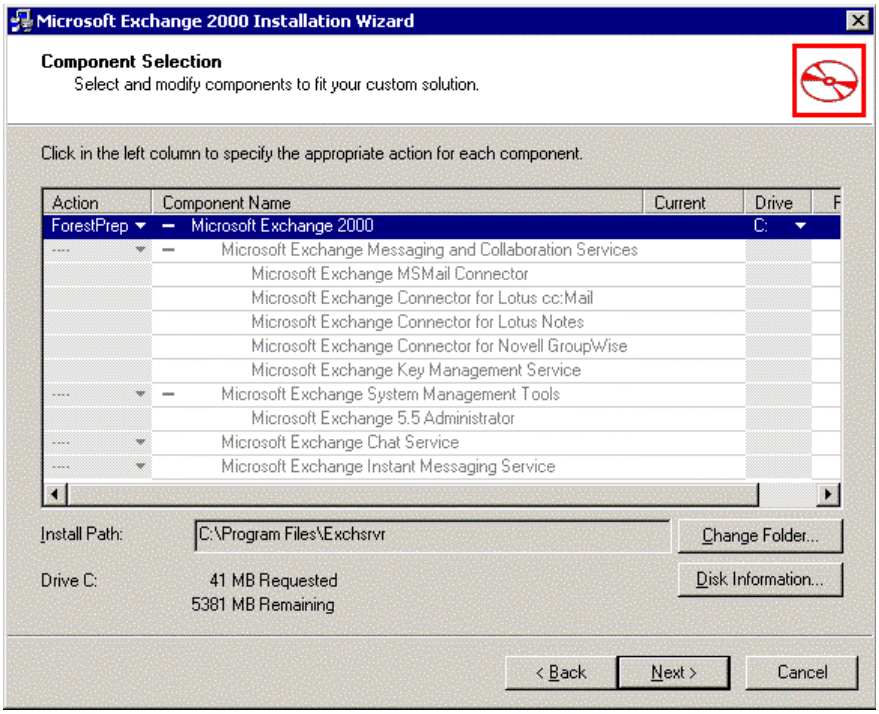
1. Log on to the Windows 2000 domain controller using the account specified above. This should be the same server on which you ran the Active Directory Functionality Test (DCDIAG.EXE) and on which you installed the ADC. Insert the Exchange 2000 Server CD into the .

Note: If the CD starts automatically, close the **AutoRun** window.

2. Open the **command prompt** window.
3. From the command prompt, type: **F:\SETUP\I386\SETUP /FORESTPREP**
   (where *F:* is your CD-ROM drive).
4. On the **Welcome to the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Installation**

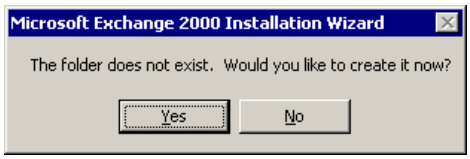
Wizard page, click **Next**.

5. On the **End-User License Agreement** page, read the agreement, select **I Agree**, and then click **Next**.
6. On the **Product Identification** page, enter the product identification number found on the back of your Exchange 2000 Server CD case. If you are using an evaluation version of Exchange 2000, this code will be pre-populated. Click **Next**. Do this as often as required until you get the PIN correct.
7. On the **Component Selection**, ensure that ForestPrep is chosen as the Action from the drop-down menu at the topmost node. If the default shown in the **Install Path** text box is acceptable, click **Next** and go to step 9. Otherwise, click **Change Folder** to enter a different installation path, and continue to step 8.



8. On the **Change Folder** page, enter an installation path. Click **OK** to return to the previous screen.

Note: If you try to install to a directory that doesn't exist, you will see the following message box. Click **Yes** to create the new directory and return to the **Component Selection** page of the wizard. Click **Next** to continue.

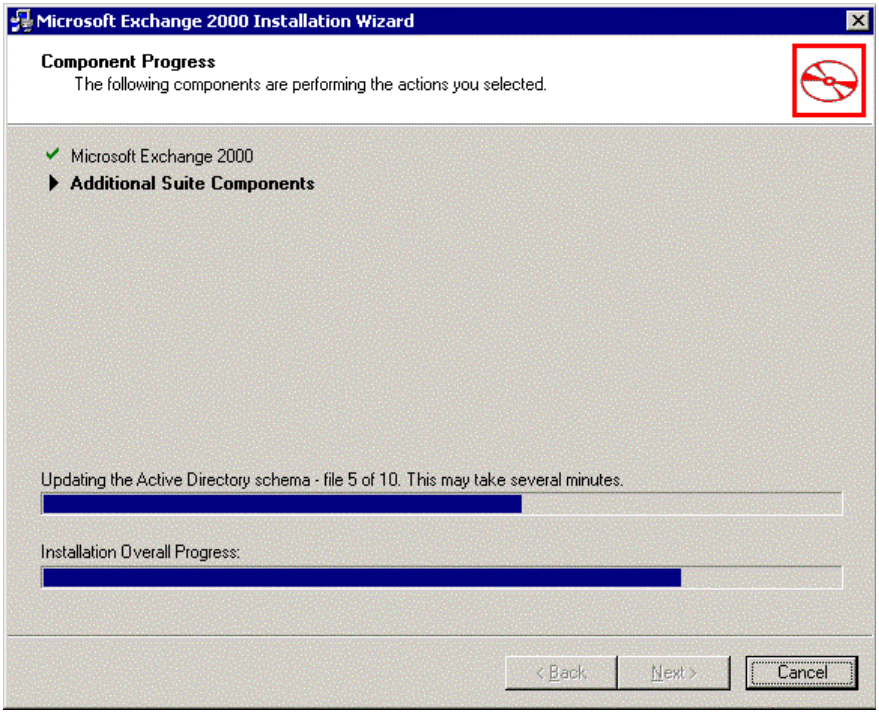


9. On the Installation Type page, select **Join or upgrade an existing Exchange 5.5 Organization**, and then click **Next**.
10. On the Select a Server in an Exchange 5.5 Organization page, type the name of the local Exchange 5.5 server from your organization and then click **Next**. Setup uses this server to get information about your Exchange 5.5 organization, especially your Exchange 5.5 Service Account.
11. A message box indicates that Setup will determine whether certain prerequisites are met by your logon account. It also determines the name of your Exchange 5.5 Service Account. Click **OK**.
12. On the Exchange 2000 Administrator Account page, type a valid Windows 2000 account. This can be a new account or an existing account. You will use this account to administer your Exchange 2000 organization. If you do not enter an account, the account with which you are currently logged on becomes the default Exchange 2000 Full Administrator Account. Click **Next**.
13. On the Service Account page, type the password for the Exchange 5.5 Service Account. Click **Next**.

Note: If you are performing this installation as a two-step process, where the Windows 2000 Schema Administrator handles the schema modification and the current Exchange 5.5 Administrator handles the Exchange connections, the Exchange 5.5 Administrator enters the Exchange 5.5 Service Account password and the Windows 2000 Administrator performs the rest of the process.

14. The Component Progress page refreshes following each step in the update process. This process can take a little while—probably a good time to pop out for a coffee or maybe lunch. In London. After the schema modifications are complete, Setup performs several other actions including registry modifications.

Note: Setup uses each of the 10 schema update files to modify the schema during this process. If, during any step in this process, a red X appears where the green check mark is (see the following figure), your installation has failed. If this happens, make sure your logon account has the permissions necessary to update Active Directory. Then start the Setup /forestprep process again from the beginning.


Microsoft Exchange 2000 Installation Wizard
Component Progress
The following components are performing the actions you selected.
Microsoft Exchange 2000
Additional Suite Components
Updating the Active Directory schema - file 5 of 10. This may take several minutes.
Installation Overall Progress:
< Back
Next >
Cancel

15. The **Completing the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Wizard** page appears. Click **Finish**.

Now that you have completed the ForestPrep process, you can move on to preparing the domains.

Related Topics

Q255788 – XADM: Permissions Needed for the ForestPrep and DomainPrep Commands

During this task, the DomainPrep utility is used to prepare the Windows 2000 domain for Exchange 2000. DomainPrep has to be run once per domain, including the domain in which ForestPrep was run, to identify the address list server and set permissions within the domain. Running DomainPrep does the following:

- Prompts for the address list server that is responsible for this domain.
- Creates the global security group, Exchange Domain Servers.
- Creates the domain local security group, Exchange Enterprise Servers.
- Adds the Exchange Domain Servers group to the Exchange Enterprise Servers group.
- Grants appropriate rights to the address list server.

If the account that you used to install the first instance of Exchange 2000 belongs to the Domain Admins and Administrators (on this server) groups, running the DomainPrep utility is not a necessity. However, this task is a prudent step to ensure a proper installation of Exchange 2000.

What You Will Need (Resources)

To carry out this step, you will require the following resources:

- The Exchange 2000 CD
- Access to a Windows 2000 Domain Controller and a Global Catalog server. Ideally, the Global Catalog server should reside locally and not in a different Windows 2000 site.
- Domain Admin and Administrator (on this server) roles. If your organization has segregated messaging and network administration functions, you will need to have the person with Domain Admin. and Administrator (on this server) privileges run this task.

What you should know (Data)

You need to know the following information before commencing this task:

- The User ID and password for an account with Domain Admin. and Administrator (on this server) privileges.

Fallback Plan

DomainPrep does not change the Windows 2000 schema. However, it does modify the security groups within the domain. If DomainPrep fails, you can safely rerun this utility after you have corrected the problem.

Steps

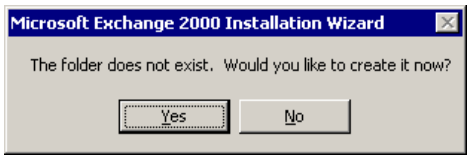
1. Log on to the Windows 2000 domain controller. This should be the same server on which the Active Directory Functionality Test (DCDIAG.EXE) was run and the ADC was installed. Insert the Exchange 2000 Server CD into the “coffee holder”.

Note: If the CD starts automatically, close the **AutoRun** window.

2. Open a **command prompt** window.
3. From the command prompt, type: **F:\ SETUP\I386\SETUP /DOMAINPREP**
   (where *F:* is your CD-ROM drive).
4. On the **Welcome to the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Installation Wizard** page, click **Next**.

5. On the **End-User License Agreement** page, read the agreement, select **I agree**, and then click **Next**. No, really, you must read it all. There will be a test later.
6. On the **Product Identification** page, enter the product identification number found on the back of your Exchange 2000 Server CD case. If you are using an evaluation version of Exchange 2000, this code will be pre-populated. Click **Next**.
7. On the **Component Selection**, ensure that DomainPrep is chosen as the Action from the drop-down menu at the topmost node. If the default shown in the **Install Path** text box is acceptable, click **Next** and go to step 9. Otherwise, click **Change Folder** to enter a different installation path, and continue to step 8.
8. On the **Change Folder** page, enter an installation path. Click **OK** to return to the previous screen.

Note: If you try to install to a directory that doesn't exist, you will see the following message box. Click **Yes** to create the new directory and return to the **Component Selection** page of the wizard. Click **Next** to continue.



9. If the Windows 2000 domain has the built-in **Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access** security group, a warning message will be displayed. Click **OK**.

Microsoft Exchange 2000 Installation Wizard
The domain "homelab.com" has been identified as an insecure domain for mail-enabled groups with hidden DL membership. Hidden DL membership will be exposed to members of the built-in "Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access" security group. This group may have been populated during the promotion of the domain with the intent of allowing permissions to be compatible with pre-Windows 2000 servers and application. To secure the domain, remove any unnecessary members from this group.
OK

10. If DomainPrep is being run on a domain different from the one in which ForestPrep was run, on the **Recipient Update Server** screen, type the name of the computer that will be your Exchange Recipient Update server for this domain. This computer need not be installed yet, but a computer account must exist in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.
11. On the **Component Progress** page, you see the component installation progress dialog. This process creates Windows 2000 groups to host Exchange administrators and servers.

12. The **Completing the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Wizard** page appears. Click **Finish**.

You have now successfully configured your domain for Exchange 2000. Remember that you must carry out this procedure on all your Windows 2000 domains.

Related Topics

Q255788 – XADM: Permissions Needed for the ForestPrep and DomainPrep Commands

Your Exchange 5.5 Directory Service will contain a large amount of rich directory information which you can use to populate the Windows 2000 Active Directory via the ADC. However, there may be occasions when you would want to use the ADMT to clone account information between Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000 Active Directory and to provide continued and seamless access to resources in the Windows NT 4.0 domains. This situation might arise if you are planning to continue running an Exchange 5.5 server on Windows NT 4.0. An example of this might be so that you can continue to use a third-party connector, such as a fax gateway, for which there is not yet a Windows 2000-compatible version.

If the Active Directory Migration Tool (ADMT) has been used to migrate security principals (users, groups, and service accounts) from Windows NT 4.0 to Windows 2000, there are two additional considerations.

- If ADC is already providing directory synchronization between Exchange 5.5 and Windows 2000 Active Directory, and ADMT is installed in this environment, users migrated using the ADMT are not automatically assigned mailboxes through the ADC. You will have to create a mailbox for each newly migrated user through the Exchange Task Wizard.
- If the Exchange 5.5 service account migrated to Windows 2000 through the ADMT, you will need to reset the service account password. ADMT does not migrate passwords but sets either a random password, or makes the same as the user ID. ADMT may also set the **User must change password at next logon flag** to on, which will meant that the Exchange service account will lock out the first time that you attempt to use it. Using the Active Directory Users and Computers MMC console, the migrated Exchange Service Account must be reset to the original password.

SUMMARY

Related Topics

The following links give further information about the Active Directory Migration tool and associated topics.

Active Directory Migration Tool Overview

Active Directory Migration Tool

Domain Migration Cookbook – Chapter 4: Restructuring Tools

Domain Migration Cookbook – Chapter 9: Migration of a Windows NT 4.0 Account Domain to Active Directory

Domain Migration Cookbook – Chapter 10: Consolidation of Windows NT 4.0 Resource Domains

In this chapter, you covered how to prepare the Windows 2000 Active Directory to support the deployment of Exchange 2000. In addition to ensuring a solid Windows 2000 Active Directory, additional steps include preparing the forest by extending the schema to hold additional objects and attributes, preparing each domain by creating the required security groups, and the additional considerations if you are planning to use ADMT.

The next step is to configure the Active Directory Connector and you will now cover this in Chapter 3, “Deploying the Active Directory Connector”.